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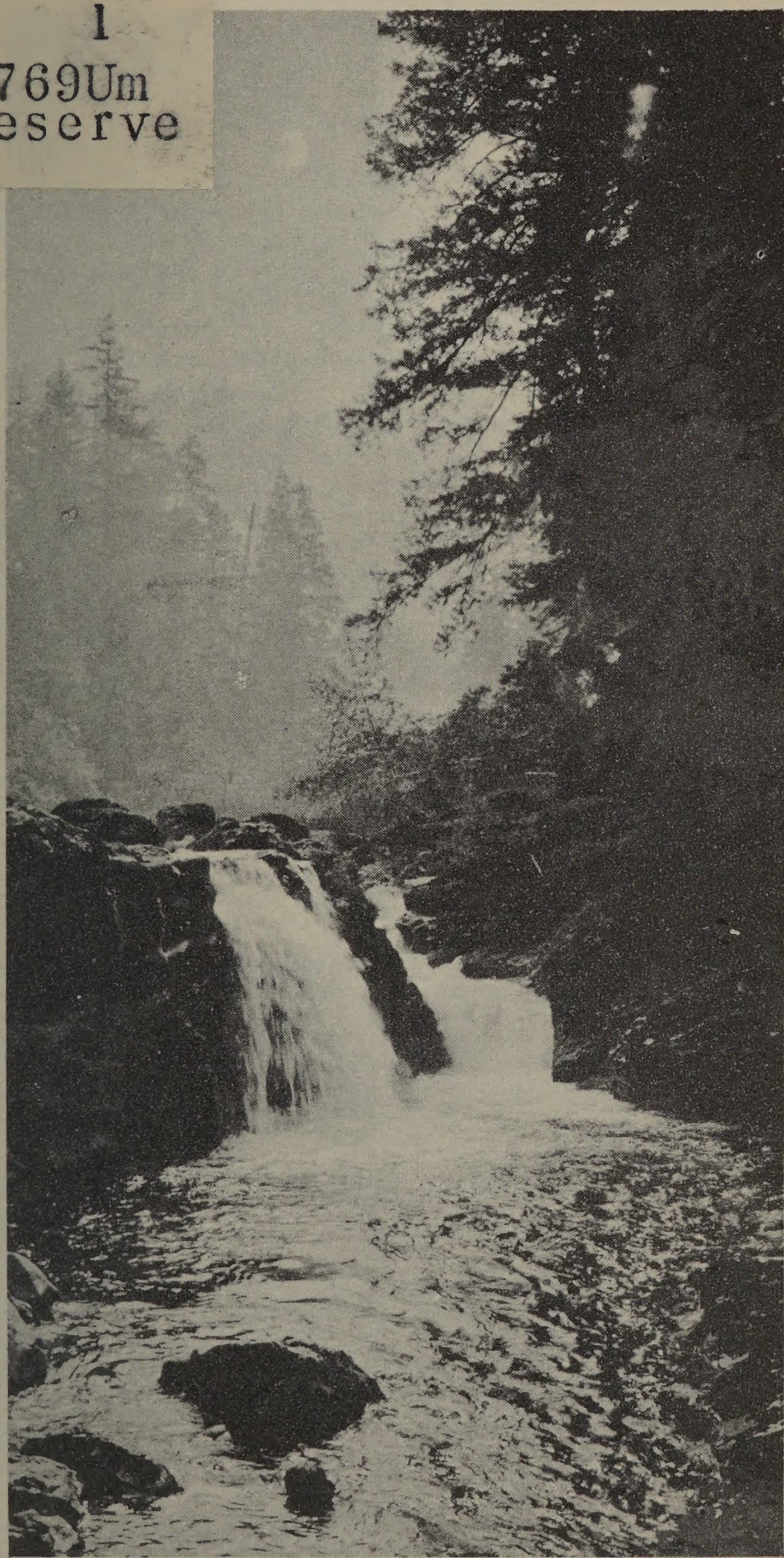
NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON

Its resources and purposes

1

F769Um
Reserve



Potential water power from protected watersheds

F-168168

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

MF-21 R. 6

NORTH PACIFIC REGION

Issued 1934

UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST

The Umpqua National Forest, most of which lies in Douglas County, Oregon, embraces a gross area of 1,194,697 acres on the western slope of the Cascade Range between the Calapooya Mountains on the north and the Umpqua-Rogue River divide on the south. It includes all the upper basin of the Umpqua River and, with the exception of about four townships which lie in the drainage of Row River, a tributary of the Coast Fork of the Willamette, is located entirely within the watersheds of the North and South Umpqua Rivers.

These streams and their tributaries have cut many deep, dark, and tortuous canyons in the long western slope of the Cascade Range. In the Diamond Lake region, at the headwaters of the North Umpqua, however, the valleys have been glaciated and later filled in with pumice. Many of the streams in this region, notably those below Kelsay Valley, rise from their underground channels in full volume.

HISTORICAL

Umpqua was the Indian name of the locality of the Umpqua River and is therefore properly used as the name of the national forest. The name came also to be applied to the river and to a tribe of Indians.

David Douglas, a young Scotch botanist, who was sent to the Pacific Northwest by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, visited this region in 1826. His difficult and at times dangerous journey into the Umpqua Valley was inspired by a determination to discover the sugar-pine tree (*Pinus lambertiana*), seeds of which he had seen in the pouch of an Indian at the falls in the Willamette River near the present site of Oregon City. From his journal it appears that he found specimens of the long-sought tree on the north slope of a ridge now known as Sugarpine Mountain, which is about 2 miles north of the Coos Bay-Roseburg

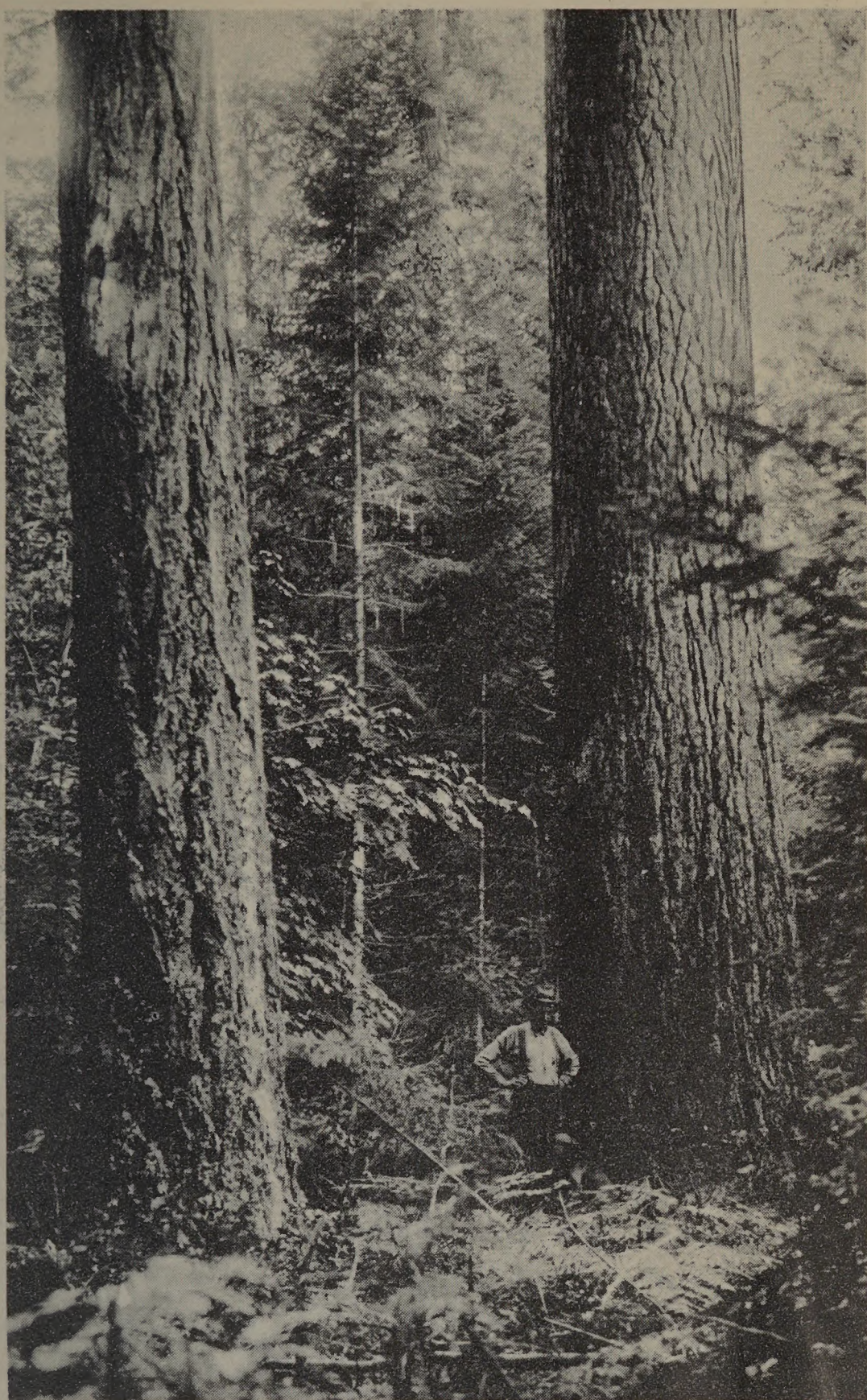


At home in the forest

F-198481

Highway at a point 15 miles west from Roseburg. Although forced to flee from hostile Indians just as he had succeeded in shooting three cones and some foliage from the tree, he

did not abandon his purpose. At great risk he managed to gain possession of his specimens before beating a hasty retreat.



F-214185

Sugar pine, called by the Umpqua Tribe "Natale"

Douglas County, which includes the greater part of the Umpqua National Forest, did not, as one might suppose, derive its name from this brilliant young naturalist. It was named for Stephen A. Douglas, who at the time the county was formed was a strong supporter of Oregon in the Congress.

The present Umpqua National Forest was set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt in March 1907.

FOREST RESOURCES

The forester recognizes four major resources of the national forests—wood, water, forage, and recreation. The primary functions of these forests are growing successive crops of timber and aiding in the regulation of stream flow by protecting the watersheds. They contain also important forage resources and opportunities for outdoor recreation. All the resources of the forests are handled with the aim to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

The rugged slopes of the Umpqua region yield high quality timber in tremendous volume, and its springs feed many important streams. A large part of the timbered area produces forage which is essential to the grazing of livestock in this region. Through these stately forests are interspersed half-hidden parks, mountain lakes, clear, shadow-flecked streams, and thundering waterfalls. Here the recreationist will find hunting and fishing and the pleasing contrast afforded by snow-capped mountains, timbered hills, and mirror lakes.

TIMBER

A heavy forest covers the region of the Umpqua National Forest, the timber being principally Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), which is one of the most important timber trees of commerce. This tree was first described by David Douglas and bears his name. On this forest the humid climate of the north coast region meets the sunnier and drier climate of the south, and the great variety of forest mixtures ranges from the typical Douglas-fir forest on Row River to the open ponderosa-pine type found occasionally in the South Umpqua drainage.

The total estimated stand of timber on the Umpqua Forest is 23,600,000,000 feet, board measure. Of this 19,600,000,000 feet is Douglas fir; 1,500,000,000 feet white, silver, and Shasta firs; 446,000,000 feet sugar pine; 700,000,000 feet western hemlock; and 150,000,000 feet western red cedar. Other species found in smaller quantities are ponderosa pine, western white pine, Port Orford and incense cedar, knobcone and lodgepole pines, and mountain hemlock.

Mature timber on the national forests is sold when economic conditions justify placing it upon the market and the sale is permissible under approved plans of management. According to law, such timber is advertised for a period of at least 30 days and is sold to the highest responsible bidder. Timber is paid for before cutting, in advance deposits sufficient to cover about 2 months' cut. Practically all sales are made by actual scale at the specified contract prices per thousand board feet, or other unit of measurement.

Timber sale contracts require good utilization of merchantable material, special precautions against fire during the logging operations, the disposal of slash, and the reservation of certain timber to serve as a source of seed supply to reforest the cut-over area.

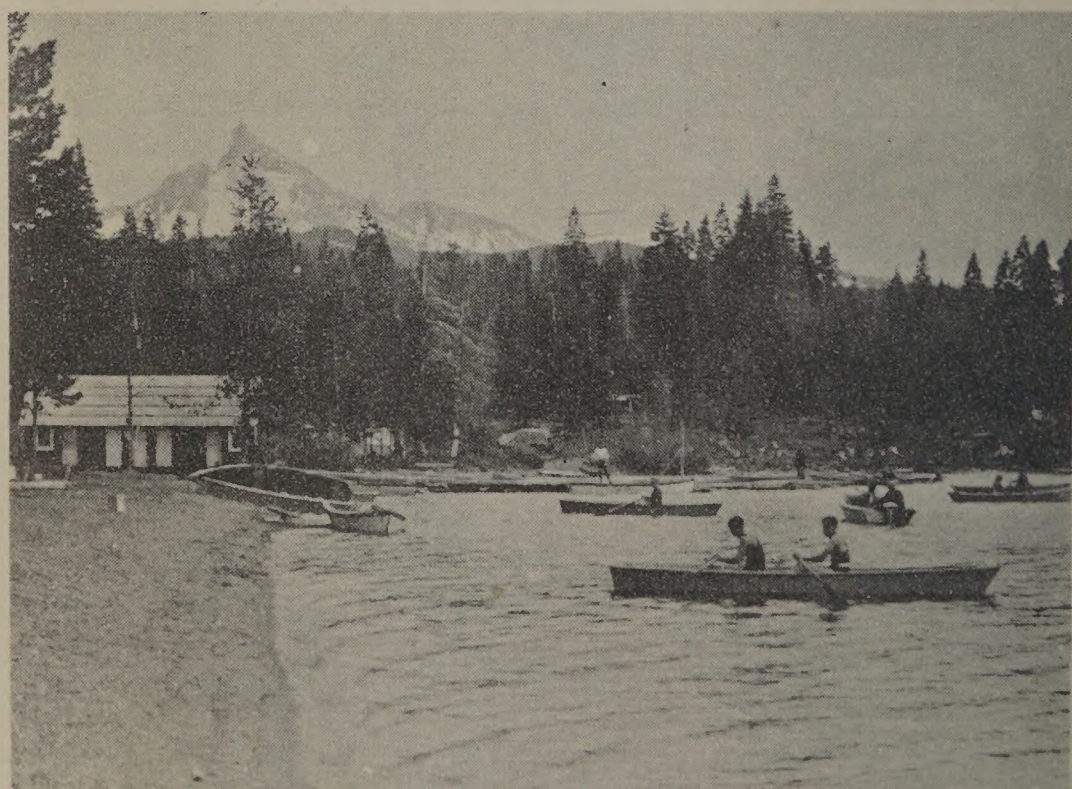


Photo by Patterson

Mount Thielsen across Diamond Lake

The Row River watershed is the only part of the forest from which any considerable amount of timber has been sold. Cutting began there in 1913. The cut-over land has been protected from fire and is now covered with young trees.



F-213711

This crop should be ready for the 2020 harvest

Timber sales on this watershed are so planned that a cut of about 40,000,000 feet can be taken out each year for 110 years. At the end of the 110-year period the trees on the land cut over in 1913, if protected from fire, will be of good saw-timber size, and the annual harvest can be continued indefinitely. This continuous use of land for growing crops of timber is the primary objective of the forester.

It is estimated that 300,000,000 feet of timber can be cut each year from the Umpqua National Forest without over-cutting the producing capacity of the forest.

FUTURE CROPS OF TIMBER

On the Umpqua National Forest practically all that is necessary to keep forest land producing timber to its full capacity is to prevent fires from sweeping over the ground. On this forest, where there has been no extensive devastation by fire in the past, planting is unnecessary. With fire kept out of the forest, natural regeneration will provide abundant seedling trees in a region where the rainfall and climatic conditions are as favorable as they are in western Oregon. If, however, fires are allowed to spread over forest-producing land, and more especially if fires occur repeatedly, not only the forest cover but also the humus and eventually the soil itself are destroyed, leaving only boulders and rock outcrops. The result is that the land is no longer capable of producing full crops of timber. If the area is large it will be necessary to plant trees for the future crop, and even then growth will not be as thrifty as on unburned land. Soil devoid of humus can retain little water, is subject to erosion, and contains little plant food. Under forest conditions many decades are required to restore badly burned soil.

WATER

The protection of watersheds and of the headwaters of streams is an important function of the national forests. A forest-covered hillside conserves and regulates the run-off of rain and snow. Thus the forest is a great natural reservoir of potential hydroelectric power, as well as a source of drinking water for cities. The scrubby, nonmerchantable forest growth which is characteristic of the so-called Alpine type sometimes found at the higher elevations is very important as a watershed-protection forest. So, too, is the young forest growth which comes in after logging where protection from fire is given.

The Umpqua National Forest contributes to the protection of the drinking water of both Cottage Grove and Roseburg and of other smaller community centers. Every forest fire burning on the watersheds is a menace to the purity and plenty of domestic water.

In addition to furnishing drinking water for cities and towns, the protection of watersheds on this forest is closely



Lemolo Falls

F-259171

related to the future of hydroelectric-power development of southern Oregon. There are now on file applications for the development of 250,000 horsepower.

FORAGE

The Umpqua National Forest is too heavily timbered to be especially important for livestock grazing. However, it includes certain areas on which grow forage plants suitable for the grazing of sheep or cattle. If not utilized such forage matures and dries up and becomes not only an economic waste but a dangerous fire hazard. Accordingly, these grazing areas are allotted to stock owners for a regular fee of so much a head for the grazing season. Settlers are allowed to graze a small number of domestic stock free of charge. Thus the forest weeds and grasses are converted into wool, meat, and leather. The forage on the ranges is conserved in the same way as the timber, the aim being never to permit the range to be overgrazed and spoiled for the next grazing season. Under satisfactory standards of range management, the

Umpqua Forest will provide range for 900 head of cattle and 9,000 sheep.

Douglas County is by far the most important county in southern Oregon from the standpoint of livestock products and, with its mild winter climate and long growing season, is considered by many authorities as being especially well suited to the sheep industry. This belief is confirmed by the fact that this region produces the earliest lambs in the entire State.

RECREATION

Game is abundant throughout the Umpqua National Forest. Elk, once native here, are no longer to be found, but there is no place in Oregon where the elusive black-tailed deer are more numerous. Bear, considered game animals in many places, are plentiful. Cougars are frequently killed by experienced hunters. Grouse and pheasants are the important game birds.

There is good fishing everywhere in the North Umpqua and its tributaries below the Toketee Falls, which are about 75 miles east of Roseburg. Fish Creek, the uppermost one of these tributaries, affords the best. Toketee Falls are too high for fish to jump, but Diamond Lake has now been stocked, and the upper streams are supplied from there.

Diamond Lake itself is considered by many as the best lake in Oregon from the fisherman's standpoint. At the State hatchery there, more eggs of the rainbow trout are said to be taken than at any other place in the world.

Most of the tributaries of the South Umpqua are fairly well stocked with fish. Little Fish Lake, near the head of the river, offers exceptional opportunities for fishing, but the South Umpqua itself is not particularly attractive for the purpose. Camp equipment, hotel accommodations, supplies, horses, and guides are available at Tiller and Diamond Lake. Supplies, horses, and guides may also be secured at and in the vicinity of Glide.

The State game and fishing laws apply on the national forests as on outside land. All field forest officers are deputy State game wardens.

Always carry your hunting and fishing license on your person. Licenses can be obtained from the county clerks or from hardware or sporting goods dealers.

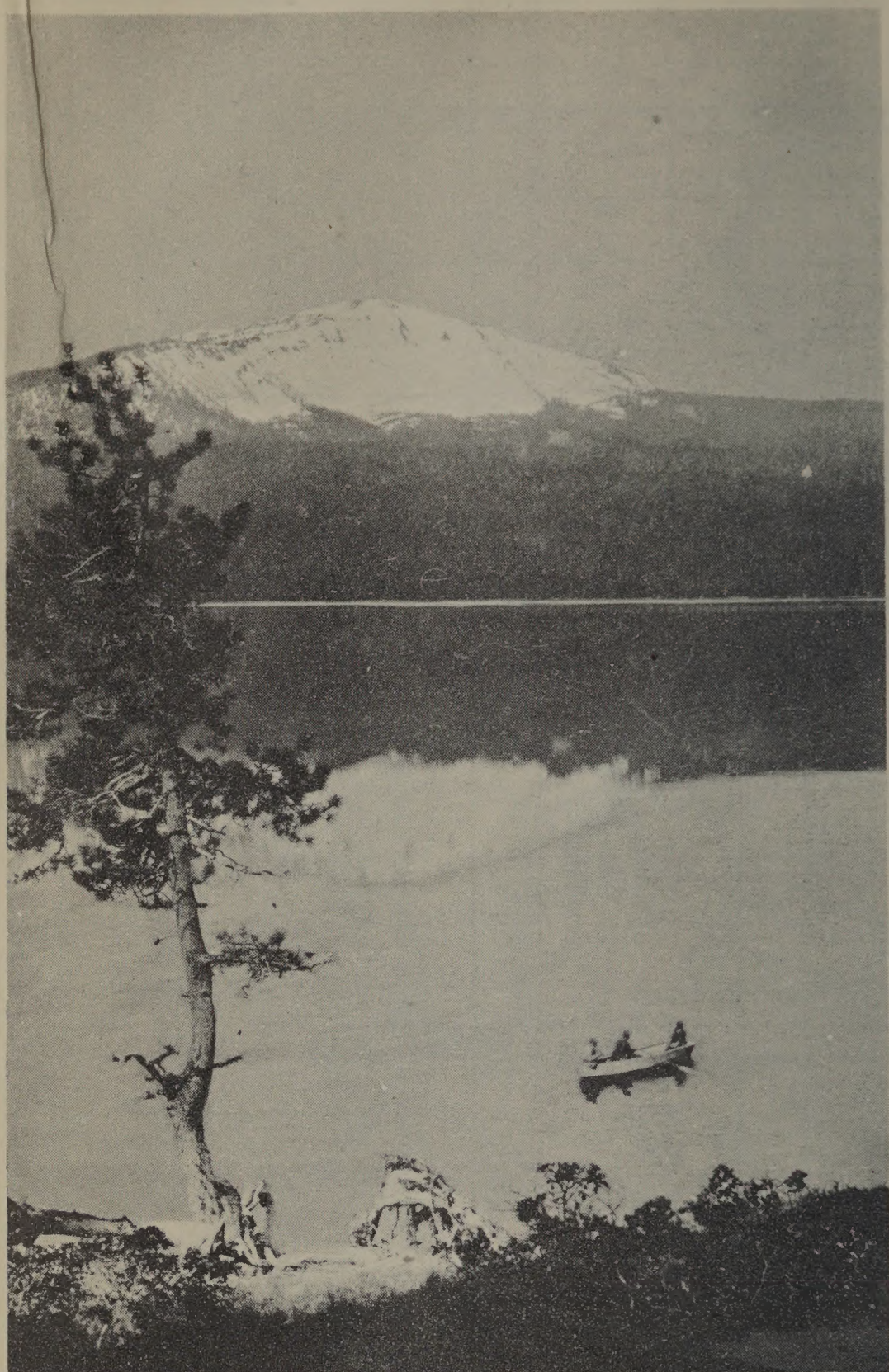


F-168152

Cattle in heavy timber on the Umpqua National Forest

RESORTS

Diamond Lake, which is located about 12 miles north of Crater Lake, at an elevation of 5,182 feet, can be reached by automobile from Medford over the Crater Lake Highway



F-182575

Mount Bailey across Diamond Lake

via Union Creek. From Union Creek to Diamond Lake a new highway follows the route of the old John Day military wagon road. The Dalles-California Highway from Bend to Klamath Falls connects with a forest highway which makes Diamond Lake accessible from the east. A forest highway is completed from Diamond Lake directly south to the north boundary of Crater Lake National Park, which connects with the park road leading to the Crater Lake rim.

Diamond Lake is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and has several miles of excellent bathing beach. Pure, cold spring water bubbles up here and there along the lake shore, and this with the grass and shade make camping very attractive. Deer are plentiful within a radius of 20 miles of the lake and are often seen by autoists traveling the forest roads. Rainbow trout are abundant in the lake and the streams of the region. Redsides, for which the lake itself is noted, are found up to 30 inches in length.

The whole east shore of the lake for a distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles has been set aside as a public forest camp. Water has been piped to some of the area to make it more usable, and provision has been made for proper sanitation.

Diamond Lake Lodge

For those who do not wish to camp there is a very attractive lodge and resort at the north end of the lake, built under



F-265570

There are fish in Diamond Lake

special-use permit from the Forest Service. Here are a large number of comfortable and attractive housekeeping cottages or bungalows; meals may be taken at the lodge. This resort also has two stores, a gasoline station, bath houses, and about 100 boats which can be rented by the public. During the summer there is a post office at Diamond Lake, where mail is received every week day. Excellent drinking water can be had here, and good milk and cream can be obtained from a dairy near by which is also operated under special-use permit. Thousands of people visit this lake each summer to rest and fish.

The Forest Service has now completed and surfaced a road along the east shore of the lake, and a forest road leads north and west to Big Camas, 25 miles away. On the southwest shore near Silent Creek is Diamond Green, a parklike area with a heavy greensward. It will take but little work to make a good golf course here, and the area is reserved for that purpose. Farther up the shore, out of sight from the lake, a summer homesite and clubsite area has been surveyed. Many lots are already under permit, and some 30 attractive houses have been built. In 1929 the State legislature closed Diamond Lake to power and other water-development activities.



Photo by Patterson

Diamond Lake Lodge

Interesting Side Trips from Diamond Lake

<i>By automobile</i>	<i>On foot or horseback</i>	<i>By road and trail</i>
Crater Lake.	Mount Bailey.	Toketee Falls.
Spring River.	Mount Thielsen.	Lemolo Falls.
Big Camas.	Howlock Mountain.	Mountain Meadows.
Old Man Camp.	Tipsoo Peak.	Hot Springs.
Kelsay Valley.	Black Rock.	
State Hatchery.	Elephant Mountain.	
Noble Fir Park.		



A summer home—Umpqua Forest

F-213699

A forest guard at the Diamond Lake forest camp regulates the use of the area by the camping public. The necessity for observance of the forest-fire and sanitary regulations is impressed on all visitors.

THE BOHEMIA COUNTRY

The Bohemia country, which can be reached most conveniently by way of Cottage Grove, is an ideal section for the camper whose primary object is to find a place to rest. It is easy of access and furnishes a panorama of strikingly beautiful views. The Bohemia region has a very interesting history as a mining country. Twenty-five years ago there were important gold mines there with mills, power plants, tunnels, houses, tramways, and roads. The traveler can find much now to quicken his interest and stir his imagination in the ruins of what has been.

THE SKYLINE TRAIL

The Oregon Skyline Trail, with an average elevation of about 5,400 feet, follows the summit of the Cascades from Mount Hood to Crater Lake, a distance of about 260 miles. There are six major snow peaks along the route, not counting the Crater Lake National Park peaks or Mount Hood, and about 250 lakes. The present trail is a combination of rough mountain trail and road, constructed by forest rangers, stockmen, miners, trappers, and Indians, and can be used by the hiker or by parties with horses. Signboards reading "Oregon Skyline" and "Skyline Trail" have been put up by forest officers about every quarter mile except in long stretches of good, plain road or trail, where they may be half a mile apart. There is snow here from October until June, and snow banks may be encountered during July, but ordinarily the trail is open from July 15 to September 30.

Before attempting the Skyline trip one should get a copy of the Oregon Skyline Trail map from the forest supervisor at Roseburg, or the regional forester, Portland, Oregon.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

On the North Umpqua River there are many interesting places: Steamboat Bridge at the end of the North Umpqua Road; Caps Illahee, formerly famous as an Indian gathering place and race track; Soda Springs, 6 miles above Illahee; Toketee Falls and gorge, reached by trail from Big Camas via the Fish Creek Desert Junction; Watson Falls, where the waters of Watson Creek drop over a 300-foot cliff; the Hot Mineral Springs, above Mountain Meadows; Lemolo Falls, a few miles below Kelsay Valley; Spring River, which comes to the surface a full-sized river and is a short tributary of the Umpqua; several small but beautiful falls in the Clearwater River; Black Rock, where a good view of nearly the entire Umpqua National Forest may be obtained from the Forest Service fire-lookout station; and Mount Thielsen, 9,178 feet high, the highest peak in the forest. The lookout on Mount Bailey is visited by many people. Horse trips to the lookout point, which is 8,356 feet high and affords a wonderful view, can be arranged at Diamond Lake. The mountain itself is of interest because of its volcanic origin. The visitor to this point also has an opportunity to see a standard fire-lookout house and get acquainted with the lookout's work and equipment.



F-265592

On the Skyline Trail under Mount Thielsen



F-230600

Fire lookout station on Devil's Knob

The South Umpqua is the best place to go for hunting, Diamond Lake for fishing, the Bohemia region for a rest, and the North Umpqua for an all-around vacation. The most important railroad and outfitting point is Roseburg.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM THE NATIONAL FOREST

Twenty-five percent of the total receipts of the forest from timber sales, grazing permits, land leases, and other sources of income is returned directly to the State to be distributed by the State treasurer among the counties in proportion to their national forest acreage. This money is used by the various counties in the construction and maintenance of roads and for the support of schools. For the 27-year period from 1906 to 1932, inclusive, the amount turned over to the State treasurer for Douglas County under the 25 percent law for roads and schools was \$119,638. An additional 10 percent is used by the Forest Service in constructing forest roads and trails which are chiefly beneficial to neighboring communities.

As the forest resources are used more and more under systematic management, it is reasonable to expect that the annual amounts received by the counties will continue indefinitely and will increase. For example, the receipts from the 14 national forests of Oregon in 1913 were \$170,258; in 1929, prior to the economic readjustment period, they were \$1,060,158.

In addition to these Federal funds coming directly to the counties, the Government between July 1, 1905, and June 30, 1932, spent \$18,099,700 in the State of Oregon for roads, trails, and other improvements, in or near the national forests.

THE FIRE ORGANIZATION

The most important task of the forest ranger is that of fire prevention and fire suppression. Not only must he try to get the people who use the forest to be careful with fire at all times, but if fires start he must hasten to them and put them out. If fires can be reached while they are still small, much damage can be prevented. Fighting a big forest fire is the hardest kind of work and is often exceedingly dangerous.

During the dry season every acre of the Umpqua National Forest is under the watchful eyes of the lookouts and patrolmen, who are constantly scanning the country, so that if a fire starts it can be discovered and extinguished as quickly as possible.

The lookouts are stationed on high points overlooking large areas of valuable timber. They live in sturdy houses or towers held on the wind-swept peaks by steel cables and protected from lightning by networks of grounded conductors of electricity. The towers are equipped with instruments known as fire finders, which enable the lookouts to locate smokes accurately with the least possible delay.

THE FOREST FORCE

In addition to the forest supervisor and his staff, located at Roseburg, district rangers are stationed near the towns of Glide, Tiller, Disston, and at Big Camas Meadows. During the forest-fire season this force is expanded by the employment of protective assistants, patrolmen, firemen, and lookouts. These men are placed at strategic points throughout the forest and have as their chief duty the protection of the forest from fire.

Although advance plans are made to foresee every possible fire emergency by arranging for tools, supplies, and equipment, and the proper placing of the summer force, still forest fires do occur. Loss by lightning, which is responsible for the 56 percent of the fires not man-caused, can not be avoided in the present state of knowledge, but it will pay in dollars and cents to prevent the 44 percent caused by man.



F-220292

A summer home on Diamond Lake



F-251061

A forest bridge on the Umpqua

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC

Any effort of forest officers to prevent fires is largely unavailing unless there is full cooperation by the public using the forest. Each year campers, sportsmen, stockmen, timber workers, and others render a service of inestimable value in reporting fires which they have discovered, in extinguishing small fires before they have an opportunity to spread, and in helping to fight the larger fires. It is easy to understand why they should do these things when we remember that the national forests are the property of the Government and that they and their neighbors *are* the Government. The people of the Pacific Northwest are dependent upon forest resources for a large part of their prosperity and willingly share in the responsibility for protecting those resources. They can render a fuller service if each individual will exercise great caution in locating, building, and extinguishing camp fires, and if those who smoke will adhere to the regulations governing smoking and will carefully extinguish all matches and burning tobacco.

TELEPHONE LINES, ROADS, AND TRAILS

Early discovery and report of fires and prompt attack upon them are necessary if fires are to be put out while they are still small. The network of telephone lines which connects lookouts, forest officers, and the cooperating public is a very important aid in this part of fire fighting. No less important are good roads and trails over which men and equipment can travel with the greatest saving of time and distance. To aid in the work of forest protection and fire fighting there has been built on the Umpqua National Forest a total of 707 miles of telephone line, 164 miles of road, and 1,876 miles of trail.

Prior to 1920 the average size of fires on the Umpqua National Forest was 225 acres. Since that period, although the number of fires has increased, the average area burned over by each fire has been reduced to 20 acres. The construction of telephone lines, roads, and trails is partly responsible for this reduction in the average burned-over area, as is a better-trained protection force, but the active cooperation of the public has also contributed much to the result.

Forest Service telephone lines may be used by the public when this use will not interfere with Government business, especially with the protection of the forests from fire. Roads and trails, while built primarily for fire-protection purposes, are of great service to stockmen, hunters, fishermen, and others, and are a distinct asset to the community.

SIGNS

To guide visitors to the mountains, hundreds of neatly painted guide signs have been placed along roads and trails. These signs are Government property, and a penalty attaches to their destruction or mutilation. They are put up at considerable expense for your benefit. Will you not cooperate in keeping them unmarred?

REMEMBER!

The national forests contain immense amounts of valuable timber and forage needed for the development of the country, as well as many streams valuable for irrigation and water power and extensive areas where camping, fishing, and hunting may be enjoyed by the public.

Damage to the forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

Be Careful With Fire
Don't Pollute the Streams
Leave Your Camp Site Clean

The national forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the resources of the Umpqua National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

Forest officers know the country and can direct you.

GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

A good sportsman, camper, or tourist, when he goes into the national forest—

FIRST obtains a camp-fire permit.
CARRIES a shovel, an ax, and a bucket.
FOLLOWS the fire regulations.
APPRECIATES and protects forest signs.
PUTS OUT his camp fire with water.
LEAVES a clean and sanitary camp.
OBSERVES the State fish and game laws.
COOPERATES with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.
PREACHES what he practices.



Fireman's cabin at Quartz Mountain guard station

IF YOU ARE A SPORTSMAN—

1. **Be a real sportsman.**—There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. **Make sure it's a buck.**—If you can't see his horns—she hasn't any.

3. **Help to enforce the game law.**—Game and fish are public property—only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.

4. **Respect the ranchman's property.**—He regards as an outlaw the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his livestock, or shoots near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place.

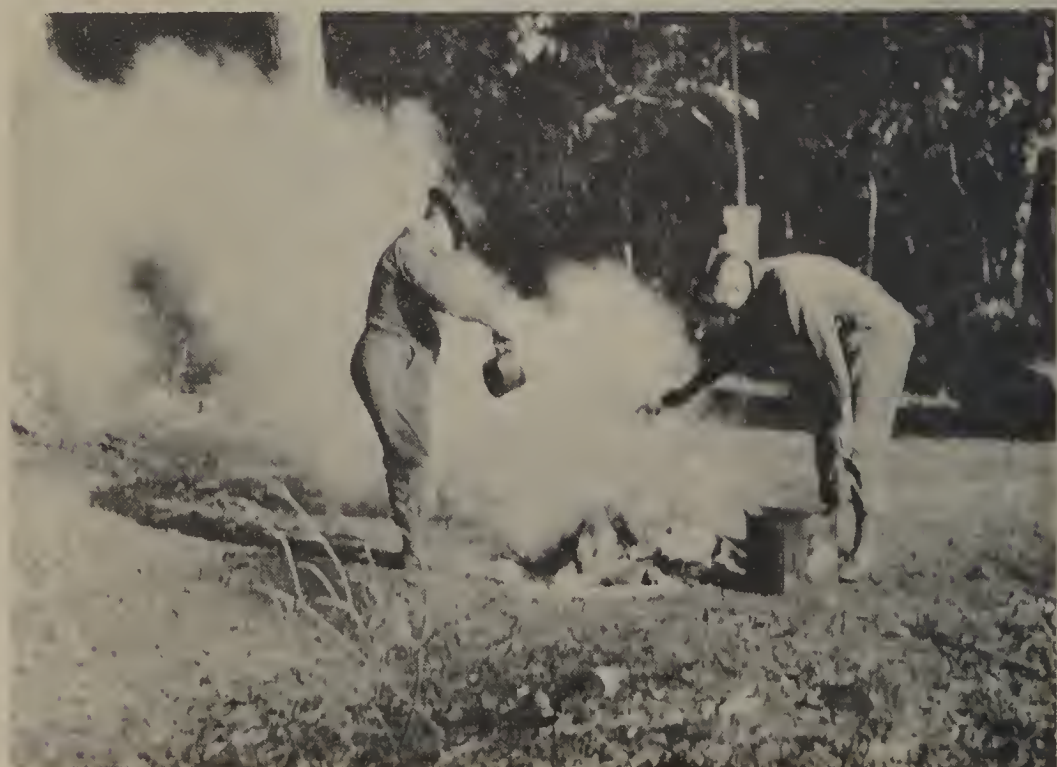
5. **Be careful with your camp fire and matches.**—One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.

6. **Leave a clean camp and a clean record.**—Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him. It is even better to burn garbage than to bury it.

A copy of the Oregon fish and game laws may be had on request from the supervisor or from any ranger.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL TREES FOUND IN THE UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST

1. Douglas fir.....	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>
2. Noble fir.....	<i>Abies nobilis</i>
3. Silver fir.....	<i>Abies amabilis</i>
4. Shasta red fir.....	<i>Abies magnifica shastensis</i>
5. Sugar pine.....	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>
6. Western hemlock.....	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
7. Western red cedar.....	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
8. Ponderosa pine.....	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
9. Western white pine.....	<i>Pinus monticola</i>
10. Incense cedar.....	<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>
11. White fir.....	<i>Abies concolor</i>
12. Lowland white fir.....	<i>Abies grandis</i>
13. Knob-cone pine.....	<i>Pinus attenuata</i>
14. Lodgepole pine.....	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
15. Mountain hemlock.....	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>
16. Pacific yew.....	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>
17. Madroña.....	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
18. Alaska cedar.....	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>



F-44756A

"They know"

HOW TO PUT OUT YOUR CAMP FIRE

Stir the coals while soaking them with water.

Turn small sticks and drench both sides.

Wet the ground thoroughly around the fire.

Drown out every spark.

Feel with the fingers around the edge of the fire hole to make sure that no smoldering fire remains.

Then—pour on several more buckets of water.

FEDERAL FIRE REGULATIONS

Special Federal laws govern the tourist or camper who enters the national forests in Oregon and Washington. The following violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both:

A. DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30:

1. Failure to secure a camp fire permit before building any camp fire on any national forest land (other than the Siuslaw National Forest), except in safe stoves or at those forest camps where no camp fire permits are required, as shown by posted notices.
2. Going or being upon any national forest land, except at designated and posted forest camps (and on the Siuslaw National Forest), with automobiles, other vehicles, or pack horses with the intention of *camping* thereon, without being equipped, for each vehicle or pack train, with the following fire fighting tools:
 - (a) One ax, not less than 26 inches over all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more.
 - (b) One shovel, not less than 36 inches long *over all*, and blade not less than 8 inches wide.
 - (c) One water container, capacity 1 gallon or more.
3. Failure to stop when smoking while in timber, brush, or grass areas on national forest land, except on paved or surfaced highways (and on the Siuslaw National Forest).

B. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE YEAR:

4. Building a camp fire in grass, leaves, rotten wood, or other dangerous places, or in windy weather, without clearing around the fire pit and confining the fire to a hole.
5. Leaving any fire to burn unattended or failing to totally extinguish a fire before leaving it.
6. Throwing or placing lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe heel, match, firecracker or other burning substance, or discharging fire works, in any place where they may start a fire.

The above rules of general application are frequently supplemented by special restrictions necessary for the protection of certain small areas of unusually high fire hazard. Special notices are always posted at trail and road entrances to areas where any additional precautionary measures are effective. Such restrictions may include closures: (a) To all smoking; (b) to all camping; (c) to all public use except by settlers within the area; (d) to entry except after registering at designated places and securing permits authorizing entry under certain conditions.

\$75 FINE

For throwing away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, or firecrackers, or other lighted material, on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right of way within the State of Oregon.

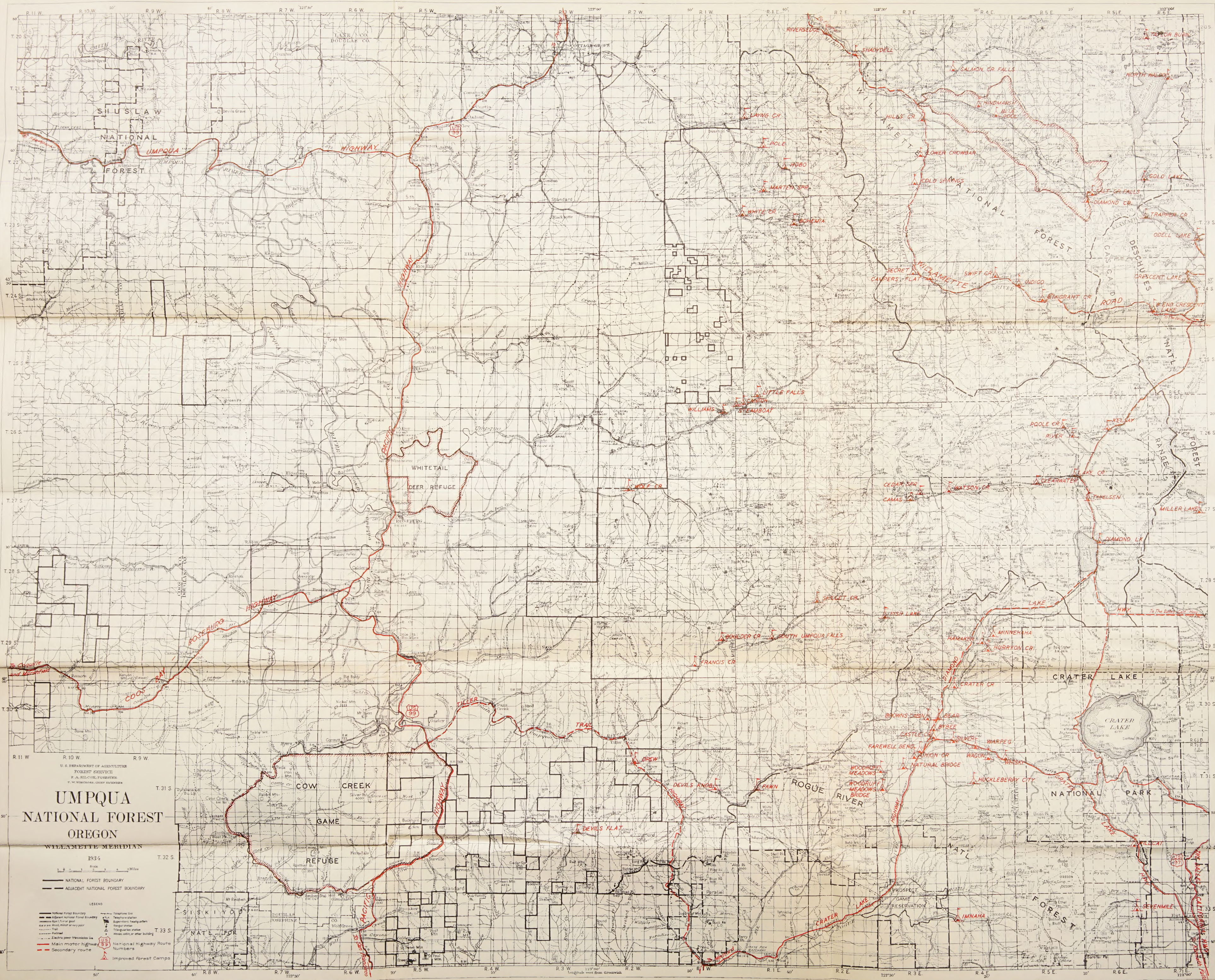
(Laws of Oregon, 1925, ch. 281, sec. 27)

CLOSED SEASON, MAY 15 TO OCTOBER 1



FOREST SANITATION

Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on national forest lands camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on national forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon national forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters. Each forest supervisor in the State of Oregon is a deputy State health inspector. Report any offenses either to the nearest forest ranger or to the Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.



UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

1934

Scale 1:62,500

Legend

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- National Forest Camp
- Improved Forest Camp
- Telephone line
- Superintendent's headquarters
- Fire station
- Trapper cabin or other building
- Main motor highway
- Secondary route
- National Highway Route Numbers

